LIGHT-WEIGHT COINS TO BE ACCEPTED AT THEIR

MITTING GOLD TO WASHINGTON PAID BY THAT THE STEP WILL DEFER

Washington, Nov. 23.-The Administration today decided on a plan to replenish the gold reserve, which, it is confidently expected, will have the effect of deferring, for some time at least, the issue of bonds for the purpose of strengthening the reserve. The following circular was sent to Sub-Treasury officers:

Treasury officers:

Treasury Department, Washington, Nov. 23.

Sir: Department instructions of July 9 and August 22, 1886, requiring you to reject and place a distinguishing mark on all gold coins presented to your office for deposit which are found to be below the lesst current weight, are hereby so modified as to instruct you, when requested, to accept all such coins at valuation in proportion to their actual weight, such valuation to be determined by deducting from the nomital value four cents for each grain Troy found below the standard weight of each piece. All light-weight pieces thus received by you are to be held in the cash of your office separate from full-weight coins, and each bag of such coins to be plainly marked with the amount of the face and actual value of contents. If the depositor should prefer to have the pieces that are found to should prefer to have the pieces that are found to should prefer returning them, stamp each piece with the distinguishing mark referred to in Department letter.

SCOTT WIKE, Acting Secretary. circular with instructions to the Sub-Treasury officers to receive from banks and others United anks have for years endeavored to induce Treasury to do this, and the fact that it has lisle has determined, as the President has here-tofore announced would be done, to exhaust all the means in his power to maintain the gold re-

it is not understood that this new departure ill be permanent; it is looked on as a temporary pedient to obtain gold. The expense to bankers d others has always been large in securing w currency in cases of redemption, and in paynew currency in cases of redemption, and in pay-ing express charges on the returned currency when gold was deposited for it. Under this new temporary arrangement the Treasury pays the charges heretofore borne by the bankers. The rate paid by the Government under its contract with the express companies, however, is less than the rate charged to individual shippers. The Government rate in all territory east of the Paci-fic slone is 50 cents on \$1.000 for rold and 20 cents ope is 50 cents on \$1,000 for gold and 20 cents

fic slope is 50 cents on \$1,000 for gold and 20 cents on \$1,000 for paper.

It will be the aim of the Treasury to keep all denominations of currency supplied to Sub-Treasuries, so that depositors may receive what they desire promptly. They will not have to wait until the certificate of the gold deposit is transferred to Washington. Treasury officials explain that confining shipments to \$500 or multiples thereof to keep within the terms of the contract with the express companies. This restriction does not apply to local deposits of gold in a Sub-Treasury city, where any sum may be deposited and currency received for the same. ncy received for the same.

exports of gold and sliver from this port to all countries for the week ending yesterday aggregate stored as sliver bars and coin and \$7,590,599 American gold, a total of \$8,534,544, against \$498,612 for the same week last year. From January 1 to date the exports of bullion have been \$9,135,655 gold and \$34,605,533 sliver, against \$8,539,274 gold and \$30,505,833 sliver for the same time last year.

The opinion prevails in Wall Street that an issue of bonds is impending. It is believed in the Street, however, that any probable issue will readily be taken.

## VALUABLE RECORDS DESTROYED. A COLORED TREASURY LABORER WENT INTO

THE STAMP BUSINESS WITH RESULTS DISASTROUS TO HIMSELF.

arrest for destroying papers belonging to the rec ys paid. During the war stamps were attached to eys paid. During the war slamps were attached to receipts of nearly every kind, and Edwards was after these stamps, which are now obsolet and greatly in demand by stamp collectors. He removed the stamps and then destroyed the papers or threw them among the waste paper to cover up his crime. Edwards acknowledged having received 2000 from collectors for the stamps so obtained. More than 5,000 papers are missing, and the thieving has been going on for a year of more. Auditor Baldwin discovered the theft, and has been making an investigation, with the partial result given. There can, it is said, be no loss to the Government.

WILL DINGLEY LEAD THE HOUSE? A RUMOR THAT HE WILL BE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS OTHER COMMITTEE GOSSIP.

Washington, Nov. 23. Gossip as to the chairman ships of House committees is taking a definite form, the latest rumor ascribing to Mr. Reed the intention of making his colleague, ex-Governor Dingley, of Maine, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and leader of the next House. It is said that the supposition heretofore entertained that either Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, or Mr. Payne, of New-York, would be made chairman of this committee, erroneous. It is pointed out that Mr. Dingley was the ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee in the List Congress, and therefore in the direct line of promotion to the chairmanship whenever the Republicans should again obtain control of the House. It is asserted that he relinquished this advantage out of loyalty that he relinquished this advantage out of loyally to Mr. Reed, in order to give him the opportunity to vindicate on the floor, as the acknowledged leader of the minority, his acts while Speaker. Now Mr. Reed, it is said, will reciprocate by placing Mr. Dingley back in the place he chivariously vacated. Another Maine man, Mr. Milliken, is understood to be slated for the chairmanship of the Committee on Public Buildings.

Another Maine man, Mr. Milliken, is understood to be siated for the chairmanship of the Committee on Public Buildings.

Colonel David B. Henderson, of Iowa, is regarded as the probable chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the choice being between him and Representative Cannon, of Illinois. The chairmanship of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors is being discussed by the members as they drop in at headquarters. The legislation which comes before this committee is so important to so many sections of the country that in some respects it is a desirable committee to serve on. Mr. Hermann, of Oregon, has served on this committee for many years, and the interests of his district are largely involved in the bills that are prepared by it. General Grosvenor, of Ohio, is also an old member of the committee, having outranked Mr. Hermann in the List Congress. It is understood he desires to be made chairman of the next committee. Both of these men are understood to be on their way to Washington to find out how the land lies.

It is said that Representative Aldrich, of Illinois, has given out a quiet up that he will apply for the place in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce held by Mr. Duborrow at the last session. This committee has charge of the Nicarragua Canal project.

GOVERNMENT OF NAVY YARD EMPLOYES IMPORTANT GHANGES IN CIVIL SERVICE RULES MADE BY SECRETARY HERBERT.

Washington, Nov. 23 (Special).-As a result protracted inquiry into the subject, made chiefly by eutenant J. J. Knapp, who has visited several stations and investigated the methods followed directing a number of important changes in what are known as the Civil Service rules affecting Navy Yards. The Secretary says that the changes are solet of certain provisions of law which prescrib Yards by the proper officers in charge with reference to skill and efficiently and without regard to other considerations; that no officer or employe of

service and the character of your conduct and work as determined by the head of department. If you are discharged for carelessness, indolence, in-temperance, insubordination, or a ause of like service and the character of your conduct. If you are discharged for carelessness, indolence, intemperance, insubordination, or a ause of like character, you will be excluded from registration for sx months. If when discharged your workman-ship or conduct its marked "poor" you will be excluded from registration for one year. If your workmanship and conduct are graded as "excellent" you may be furioughed for ten days instead of being discharged when a temporary reduction of the force is made. You have not the right to be absent during working hours without the permission of the head of department. If you absent yourself for six successive musters, unless you have been suspended, furloughed or granted leave, you will be discharged. If for any cause other than sickness you are obliged to be absent six or more musters you should apply for leave to the head of department, and if you do not receive written notice that such leave is granted you should return to work before you have been absent six successive musters. If sickness causes you to be absent six or more successive musters, when you recover and are fitted for work you may in the discretion of the labor board be certified for re-employment by presenting to said board a physician's certificate that you have been continuously ill and unfitted for work you have been continuously ill and unfitted for work you have been continuously ill and unfitted for men will consider the value of the services of an employed, including yourself, and will discharge for lack of work the person whose services are in his judgment of the least value to the Government. If you should be discharged for being absent six successive musters, and if such absence was not due to continuous illness, you will be excended from registration for six months. Every person upon discharge will be given a discharge eard stating the cause of his discharge and the character of his conduct and work.

A FAMOUS CONTEST ENDED.

THE MYRA CLARK GAINES CASE DIS-POSED OF IN THE SUPREME COURT.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER ANNOUNCES THE DIS-MISSAL OF THE APPEAL OF THE CITY

Washington, Nov. 23.-The famous Myra Clark Gaines case, it is believed, was finally ended in the Supreme Court of the United States yestertiples of \$500, and the express charges on the gold day, when Chief Justice Fulier announced that and the paper currency returned therefor | the appeal of the city of New-Orleans from the will be borne by the Treasury Department. Ex- judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana in favor of the United States ex rel. W. W. Whitney had been dismissed for failure to print the

Myra Clark Gaines, then Mrs. W. W. Whitney last done so is evidence that Secretary Car- (not the W. W. Whitney just named), instituted the first suit for the recovery of the property bequeathed to her by the will of her father, Daniel Clark, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana in 1836, and five years later it had reached the Supreme Court of the United States. From that date, 1841, until yesterday, in one form or another, the controsurvived both Mr. Whitney and General F. F. Gaines, whom she subsequently married, filed an original bill in the Supreme Court of the United States against the city of New-Orleans to recover property held by it, and a decision in her favor was rendered at the December term in 1867. The value of the property claimed was estimated in session of the property included under the Supreme Court's judgment of 1867. It was estimated that she recovered \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000 worth in all, but she derived little personal benefit therefrom, as it was largely eaten up by the expenses of maintaining the litigation. She died on January

from, as it was largely eaten up by the expenses of maintaining the litigation. She died on January 9, 1855.

The appeal dismissed yesterday originated in a judgment entered by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1891 in favor of Whitney, the administrator, and against the city of New-Orleans for \$595,313 with interest at 5 per cent from 1881. Under this decree the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louislana issued an execution against the city, which was returned as "no good." Thereupon Whitney applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the City Council to levy a tax wherewith to pay the judgment. The city answered that the ordinary expenses of the municipality, together with the interest on its debt of \$20,000,000, exhausted the revenues from taxation, the rate of which was then as great as the city could impose under legislative restriction. A peremptory writ of mandamus was issued by the court, after hearing the case, to arrange to pay the judgment, and from this decree the city appealed. In the mean time, however, a settlement was effected with the heirs, and there then being nothing further in the appeal the city allowed it to lapse, and the dismissal yesterday was ordered under the rules.

In the history of the case all the prominent attorneys in Louislana were engaged on one side or the other. For Mrs. Gaines the attorneys of National prominence who appeared in the Supreme Court of the United States within the last thirty years were Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, John A. Campbell, an ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, and Thomas J. Semmes, of Louislana.

Myra Clark Gaines was the daughter of Daniel

Clark, a citizen of New-Orleans, of Irish birth, who in 1803 privately married Zulime des Granges, a French woman, the reputed wife of one des French woman, the reputed wife of one des Granges, who, it was alleged, had a wife living at the time of his marriage to Zullime. Myra, the second child of Mr. Clark by this woman, was born in 1803, and was educated principally in Philadelphis, where she was known as Myra Clark. In 1832 she married W. W. Whitney. Shortly after this she received information that she was the legitimate daughter of Clark, and that he had by his will given all of his large estate to her. This will was never found, and her efforts to obtain possession of the estate given by it to her led to the long and famous litigation which has just been ended in the United States Supreme Court.

SUCCESSFUL BURGLARS IN HARLEM.

DWELLINGS AND FLAT HOUSES ROBBED WITH IM-

PUNITY-EXTRA PRECAUTIONS BEING TAKEN. The number of robberies in uptown flats and private dwellings last week and the week before has caused householders to use especial care in guarding against thieves. Arrests were made in two or three cases, but usually the thieves es-caped. The thefts reported to the police of which accounts appeared in the newspapers were only a small part of those which took place. The man who was arrested after an exciting chase by Mrs. Mabel C. Earle, of No. 2,666 Eighth-ave., may be responsible for other crimes committed in that neighborhood. Flats in Bradhurst-ave., Eighth-ave. and some of the side streets have been entere within the last few days, but in most cases the property taken was of small value, and though complaint was made to police officers, the particulars were not published in the hewspapers. some flathouses suspicion fell on persons who had keys which might easily be made to fit all the doors in the house. In other cases it was evident that persons who were not familiar with the that persons who were not laminar with the premises had committed the burglaries. Attempts to enter flats were in some cases unsuccessful and no large amount was secured in any one case. The burglaries in private houses were almost as numerous. That at the home of Simon Morris, No. 214 West One-hundred-and-thirty-second-st., was one of the most important reported to the police. Many of the houses in the upper part of Harlem have vacant lots adjoining them in the rear, and entrance can easily be effected by burglars, with little chance of detection. The thieves appear to be fully aware of the value of property, and leave behind articles which cannot be radily disposed of. Sliverware and jewery have been the principal articles taken, but sometimes the thieves have appropriated food, liquors and cigars enough to supply their wants for several days.

The police have received information of most of the important burglaries, and attempts have been made to arrest the depredators with little success, and the officials at Headquarters have been applied to to make special efforts to guard uptown residences. The boldness of the thieves is shown by their visit to the house of United States Marshal John P. McCarty in the daytime. They entered the house at lunch time and escaped discovery, although one of the upstairs rooms was occupied by a sick person. In that case the burglars were probably professionals.

\*\*FUNERAL OF CALVERT VAUX\*\* premises had committed the burglaries. Attempts

FUNERAL OF CALVERT VAUX.

The funeral of Calvert Vaux, the landscape artist, was held yesterday at the home of his son, C. Bowyer Vaux, in Bensonhorst. Burial was in Kingston, N. Y.

BETTER RESIGN.

other considerations; that no officer or employe of the Government shall require or request any workingman in any yard to pay money for political purposes, nor shall any workingman be removed or discharged for political opinion, and that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices. Many of the new rules are summarized in the following notice, a copy of which is to be given to each laborer and mechanic when placed on the rolls:

At the time of employment you will be graded provisionally and within two weeks given a final rating by the head of department. Your recention in employment will depend upon the needs of the

## 25 TO 40 PER CENT. SAVED ON GROCERIES, &c.

The old-established wholesale grocery house of Aspell & Company of 314 and 316 Greenwich street, have opened a new department to supply families direct with Groceries Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Flour, Canned Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Flour, Canned Groceries, French and State and Produce, &c., at strictly wholesale prices, same as they sell to grocers and merchanis in reasonable quantities—saving them from 25 merchanis in reasonable quantities—saving them from 25 to 40 per cent. They make a specialty of supplying country residences, hotels, stemmships, boarding-houses, &c. They guarantee all goods free in and out of the city. Any reader presenting this notice will be promptly and well served. A descriptive price-list malled free.

We call appecial a malled free.

We call special assumention to their Old 1864 Cabinet Whisky, \$3.50 per gallon, guaranteed absolutely pure (no fuse) oil for medical use. Recommended by lending physicians and indorsed by the late Doctor Loomie.

REPAIRS QUICKLY NEEDED.

SOME RECENT ASPHALT WORK NOT SAT-ISFACTORY.

UNDER OBLIGATIONS TO KEEP PAVEMENTS IN GOOD CONDITION FOR FIVE YEARS.

CONTRACTORS HELD TO A STRICT ACCOUNT AND

asphalt put down there last summer was not for a good job, and we ought to have it. But this pavement has been down only two or three months and already shows signs of hard usage. After a rain it is easy to see two wheel tracks or ruts running the whole length of the block. When the pavement is dry they would not attract attention except on careful examination, but the rain brings bors feel about it, but I am convinced that if this pavement is not what it should be it ought to be ed up, and a good one put in its place. I ar

partment of City Works it was said that the trouble probably arose from allowing wagons to go on the asphalt too soon after it was laid.
"Of course," said the official who gave the in-

formation, "when a street has been closed up for month or more all the people on the block are anxious to have it thrown open to general use just as soon as possible. All the tradesmen who have been compelled to carry their stuff to their customers for several weeks are also exceedingly desir been awaiting delivery for some time; hence there is a general demand that the asphalt be used just soon as it is laid. It is not an uncommon thing for the half of a block that is finished first to be opened to the public while the remainder of the work is being done. It is unfortunate that the Really such a pavement ought to lie two or thre days before being used, so that the asphalt may thoroughly 'set.' Ten days would be better There are drivers who will not hesitate to take down the barriers set up by the contractors and drive on such a pavement if there is no watch-

"If there are ruts such as have been complained of—and this is the first case that has been brought to my attention—they have undoubtedly been caused in this way. Of course, the contractors are re-

that paid in New-York. The difference between the latest bids received in the two cities is explained by Commissioner White as due in the first place to the absence of competition in New-York as compared with its sister city, and in the second place to the difference in specifications, New-York, for example, requiring a guarantee for fifteen years, while in Brooklyn the limit is five years. In Jersey City, however, the specifications are almost precisely the same as in Brooklyn, but the cost of the work there, on the basis of the latest bids received, is 70 or 50 cents a yard more than in Brooklyn, because there is less active competition. The Jersey City officials have been auxious to learn how it is that Brooklyn can get first-class work done for less money than they are compelled to pay, and will probably try to get bids from the same concerns the next time they want work done.

SHE HAD APPEALED IN VAIN.

A YOUNG WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE AT THE DOOR OF C. F. WINKEMEIER'S HOUSE, IN BROOKLYN.

A woman named Minnie Arnett, twenty-two years old, last night attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself in the vestibule of the house of C. F. Winkemeier, a wealthy candy manufacturer, who lives at No. 79 Eighth-ave., Brooklyn, and whose place of business is at No. 547 Grand-st., Williamsburg. About 5:30 o'clock yesterday after-noon Miss Arnett went to the livery stable of E. E. Wheeler, at South Eighth and Berry sts., and hired a coupé. On getting into it she told the driver, Alexander Moodhe, to drive her to Winkemeier's house. On arriving at the house Moodhe saw the woman get out of the carriage with a pistol in her hand and go up to the vestibule of the house. Pres-ently a shot was heard. A private detective on the corner, going to the vestibule, saw Miss Arnett stretched on the floor and bleeding from a bullet wound in her right breast. By her side was a .32calibre Smith & Wesson revolver. She said some her breast was bleeding profusely, and as soon as the detective could ask a policeman to call an ambulance one was called, and she was taken to the Seney Hospital, where last night it was said that she was in a serious but not necessarily fatal

few keys and a letter addressed to Winkemeler, which explains the causes leading to the attempt at suicide, and is in part as follows:

Dearest Fred: I have called to see you a number of times, but you would not see me. I only asked a favor of you, to give me \$50, but you would not you have always done what your friends wanted you to. Chris, I have been a woman of the world, but I have not been a bad one. I've been honest all

The letter then continues: The letter then conlinues:

I cannot go back to my former acquaintances.
I will not go back to the life I led once. I love you, and you only. I have asked if you will bury me. I have more to say, but my heart and hand will not let me say more. I will remain, as you always called me, your dear, beloved. MINNIE.

P. S.—If this letter is found on me tell Mr. Sola, Undo the wrong you have done to Mrs. C. F. Winkemeler, If you want more go to the registered mail department and get a letter addressed to Mrs. Winkemeler, No. 2,109 Maryland-ave.

The woman on Friday night, had waited at the

The woman, on Friday night, had waited at the basement door of the house from 9 to 10 o'clock The detective, was found the wounded woman would not say by whom he was employed, but he evidently was watching in the interest of Winke meier or his wife.

brought prominently before the public last winter when he was plaintiff in a suit for divorce against his wife, Maude, on statutory grounds. He presented a weak case and the jury gave Mrs. Winkemeier a verdict and the custody of their child. One of the husband's charges was that Mrs. Winkemeler held compromising conversations over the telephone in his house with some outside lover. The testimony on this point was both novel and amusing. Winkemeler is about forty-four years old. The wife, from whom he tried to get a divorce, is about twenty-five. Winkemeler lives in a handsome house, a stone's throw from Judge Gaynor, ex-Senator McCarty and the Montauk Club. brought prominently before the public last winter

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 23.-The petition containing the names of 6,743 Kansas people, memorializing Congress to take some action in the case of ex-

BOMBAY UNDULY ALARMED.

JAPANESE RIVALRY NOT LIKELY TO IN-JURE ITS COTTON TRADE IN CHINA.

VIEWS OF A. B. SHEPPERSON, THE COTTON EX-PERT-AMERICAN COTTON GROWERS CAN WATCH THE COMPETITION IN THE

Recent statements of "The Bombay Gazette" regarding the ambitious schemes of the Japanese to stablish cotton mills in China have attracted considerable attention in the cotton trade here, and the effect of this new development of Japanese progress upon the future consumption of American cotton and cotton goods has been discussed. The India cotton mill owners profess to be alarmed over the injury they may suffer from this new industrial opposition in China. "Manufacturing supremacy," says "The Bombay Gazette," "is not an inallenable property; it can be transferred from one country to another. We recently made reference to the fact that one of the Chinese viceroys has erected not only a great cotton mill covering six acres, but iron and roy has done on his own initiative, the Japanese propose to do systematically throughout China." The industrial exploitation of China forms a fixed principle in Japan's international programme. They selieve that they can command in China a cheaper and more disciplined labor than can be obtained either in Europe or in India. When the latest mail left Bombay, two Japanese missions of inquiry from the Cotton Spinners' Association and the Chamber of Commerce of Tokio were at Shanghai, with instructions to travel inland and to report on localities for erecting cotton mills to be worked by Chinese labor, but under Japanese supervision and with Japanese capital. Meanwhile, Japan has determined to supply her own wants. It is stated that only one-fourth of her requirements are now imported, as against 67 per cent six years ago. "Since the date, now four years ago," says "The Bombay Gazette, when the foreign mill managers all received notice on one day that their services would no longer be required after the expiry of the notice, not a single man of Western birth has been engaged in the cotton mills, and the half-million-odd spindles at work are entirely under indigenous direction. There are construction; but the only foreign assistance in their working is that of a solitary Scotchman, whose ties

The leading cotton men in this city think th no good reason for these alarmist views of "The bay Gazette." They say the India mill owners are conjuring up a spectre. "The idea of India mill men being hurt by Japanese competition is all rot," said Alfred B. Shepperson, the veteran cotton expert and are demand for American cotton be affected, no matter what happens in China. In recent years the ited quantities for the purpose of experimenting and mixing with other cotton of poorer staple. In the season just ended about 19,000 bales were shipped 17,600 bales went out from San Francisco and Ta-

to the country have been strengthened by his marry-

which I regard as a very improbable thing for sevrease the cultivation of cotton in China to supply these mills. But there would also probably be

machinery may be imported, in addition to those already open. This is not much for so vast a country as China. Now, if the Chinese have such an antipathy to machinery under Chinese direction, why shouldn't they oppose it under Japanese?"
"What amount of cotton is grown in China?"
"No statistics are kept in that country," said Mr. Shepperson, "and it is impossible to say with accuracy what is grown there. But from conclusions based on the per capita consumption and the known imports, I should say the Chinese cotton crop is about 1,60,000 bales of 40) pounds. This cotton is grown on small patches. The Chinese cotton, while it is very clean and well handled, is a very short staple and possesses very little tensile strength. It is not to be compared with American cotton, or even with the better grades of India cotton. This Chinese cotton is all used at home, and none is exported.

strength. It is not to be compared with American cotton, or even with the better grades of India cotton. This Chinese cotton is all used at home, and none is exported.

"Now, granted that the Japanese did establish cotton mills in China, it is not likely they could take the trade from Bombay, which already has the business, whose brands are known to the trade, whose plants are the perfection of years of expense, and whose labor is about as cheap, and probably more efficient, than China's. I think, in short, that the Hombay mill owners are scaring themselves. As for America, she can view the developments with equanimity. What they take of our raw cotton is inconsiderable. What this country really ought to seek, is to increase its sales of manufactured product in China. The manufactured product is worth four times as much as the raw material. Already a good business is done with China by the largest American manufacturers who send out only the best and highest priced brands. An injury is done to American exporters by British spinners, however, who get up imitations of well-known American-made goods on the Chinese—and not alone the Chinese, but the Japanese and other Eastern peoples as well. Consul Waller, now in prison in France, complained of this same thing in a report to the State Department while he was consul in Madagascar, as hurring American trade in that island."

"I repeat," said Mr. Shepperson, in conclusion, "that whatever the Japanese do in China will help the American cotton industry. If they make finer goods than can be made out of the harsh, coarse staple of China, they must buy the cotton in America, for nowhere else is it to be had, the Japanese product being inferior in spinning qualities even to that of China. Alrealy, the public press have noted a movement on foot by the Japanese cotton spinners to secure increased supplies of American cotton via the Pacific routes. As for Japan, importing less than formerly, as stated, to supply her own requirements, it does not matter to America where her co

A DINNER FOR CONGRESSMAN WILSON,

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS HAD A GOOD TIME AND MADE SPEECHES OF CONGRATULATION.

A complimentary dinner for Congressman Francis H. Wilson and his colleagues from Long Island in the LIVth Congress was given in the Pierrepont Assembly Rooms at No. 153 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, last evening. The dinner was given by the David A. Healy Association of the IIId Congress District, and nearly 100 persons were present. David A. Healy was teastmaster, and introduced as the peakers, Congressmen Wilson, Israel F. Fischer,

speakers, Congressmen Wilson, Israel F. Fischer, Denis M. Hurley and James R. Howe; Foster L. Backus, General James R. O'Beirne, A. E. Ford, Benjamin Boden, Henry Squire, John Maguire and Rudolph Auerbach. Mayor-elect Wurster and Congressman Charles G. Bennett wrote that they were in Atlanta with the Brooklyn party or they would have attended.

The dinner was a sort of jolitication meeting over the results of the election, and when Foster L. Backus, the District-Attorney-elect, entered the hall he was regarded as a living emblem of the Republican victory in city and State, and greeted with hearty cheers. The speeches were full of flattering allusions to the Republicans present, who will soon enter the offices to which they have recently been elected. National and local political lasues were incidentally touched upon, but the party victory was the one popular theme of the evening.

CONTROLLER FITCH GIVES A DINNER. A dinner in honor of the newly elected Justices of the Supreme Court was given last night by Controller Ashbel P. Fitch at the Metropolitan Club. lesides Justices Truax, Smyth and MacLean there Hesides Justices Truax, Smyth and MacLean there were present Messrs. Charles C. Beaman, ex-Judge Ernest Hall, Charles A. Dana, ex-Governor Flower, Edward Lauterbach, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, President Robert Maclay, of the Board of Education; Colonel George Bliss, Simon Sterne, Charles R. Miller, Colonel Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Chauncey S. Truax, George G. Schaefer, John C. De La Vergne and George E. Mott. Bales By Anction.

A SHERIFF'S SALE

ORIENTAL RUCS AND CARPETS

ON EXHIBITION MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

Sale Commences Wednesday, November 27th.

at 2 o'clock P. M.,

Sale absolute by virtue of executions issued to JOHN J. TOFFEY, Sheriff Hudson Co., N. J.

STOPPING AT THE "NEAR CROSSING."

HOW WILL THE RULE FOR TROLLET-CARS DE VISED BY THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN WORK

dom of the rule devised by the Board of Alderme that trolley-cars shall stop at the "near crossing" take on and let off passengers will so thoroughly tested. During the summer it has not worked badly, and the people of Brooklyn have now become so accustomed to it that it causes little trouble, unless they forget when they cross the river, as they sometimes do, that the same rule does not prevail there. Some Brooklyn women who had gone to New-York on a shopping expedition were recently heard complaining that they had lost a car on their way home because they expected it to stop on the uptown side of the street, and had been laughed at because it was thought they were unaccustomed to the ways of the metropolis. course the possibility that Brooklynites might be considered "green" in New-York never entered the heads of the sapient Aldermen when they enacted the ordinance in question

The stopping of cars before streets are crossed is an obvious advantage to drivers of all kinds, as well as to the riders of blcycles, and ought to have a tendency to decrease the number and violence of collisions. Comparisons on this point are impossible cause this rule went into effect simultaneously with the rule reducing the speed of cars, which does not seem to have been enforced with strictness. No one who travels much on the trolley cars can doubt that the eight-mile limit is frequently exceeded, at least for short distances, even when no necessity exists for making up lost time. The objection to the rule requiring stops at the

near crossing is that it compels passengers, unless they enter or depart by the front door, to travel in this way. Of course, the contractors are required not only to do good work, but they are compelled to keep the payements in repair for five regards to the consumption of cotton in China to supply make the repairs as small as possible by making the pavement in the first place as good as they can make it. Under the present law a part of the consumption of cotton good make the repairs as small as possible by making the pavement in the first place as good as they can make it. Under the present law a part of the consumption of cotton good make the repairs as small as possible by making the pavement in the first place as good as they can make it. Under the present law a part of the contract price is withheld for a year to see how the pavement wars, and for the rest of the guarant as an experiment of the pavement will be kept in good condition.

In connection with this subject it may be noted that the spheric Bestord and Noarrand awes, the saferady been undergoing repairs, before being accepted from the contractor by the city salt was already been undergoing repairs, before being accepted from the contractor by the city salt was contempted from the contractor by the city salt was contempted from the contractor by the city salt was contempted from the contractor by the city salt was contempted from the contractor by the city salt was contempted from the contractor by the city salt was contempted from the contractor by the city salt was contempted from the contractor by the city salt was contempted from the contractor by the city salt was contempted from the contractor by the city salt was contempted from the contractor by the city salt was a contractor to the city salt was contempted from the contractor by the city salt was contempted from the contractor by the city salt was contempted from the contractor by the city salt was contracted from the contractor by the city salt was contained from the contractor by the city salt was contained from the contractor to the city salt will be city and the city salt will be city distance from the crosswalk along the pave ment to reach the rear platform. How great an objection this will be will be disclosed after the first

the lawyer, assumed a sensational phase yesterday before the master in chancery, Mr. Leaming, before whom evidence is being taken. In a long cross-examination conducted for the millionaire Mr. stated that he visited New-York in 1887 and had effected a settlement between Mr. Seaman and Ernestine Sanderson, who claimed to be Mr. Seaman's common-law wife, whereby the woman was to go away and cease to be a burden upon his mind. The defendant said he had held many conferences with Mr. Seaman and the woman in the Grand Hotel, New-York, and at a Broadway restaurant, and made a verbal agreement with the millionaire that his service in effecting a release of the woman's claims was to liquidate any amount of money for which Mr. Seaman might hold Mr. Bishee's notes. John C. Patterson, counsel for Mr. Seaman, was surprised at the revelation of the "woman in the case," and tried to shake Mr. Bishee's testimony, but the defendant's story did not vary under a rigid fire of cross-questioning. He added that Mr. Seaman deeded property to the woman and a lot of jewels, and that Mr. Seaman agreed to relinquish all claims against the defendant on the further payment of \$6.000. To substantiate his story Mr. Bisheen served notice on the plaintiff's lawyer that he would take depositions in New-York. effected a settlement between Mr. Seaman and

OVERDUE STEAMERS COME INTO PORT.

THE ST. PAUL, GERMANIC AND EMS MET HEAVY GALES-SOME OF THE PASSENGERS ON THE BOATS.

Three big ocean ilners arrived in port safely yes terday morning after tempestuous voyages across the Atlantic. They were the American Line steamship St. Paul, the White Star steamship Germanic and the North German Lloyd steamship Ems. The St. Paul proved herself a good weather boat, as St. Paul proved here is a selection of the selection of t strong southwest and northwest gales, with high head seas, throughout the entire voyage. The St. Paul behaved splendidly.

The Germanic was about a day late, and brought

113 cabin and 274 steerage passengers. The Ems had aboard 78 cabin and 309 steerage passengers. Both vessels met heavy gales and high seas.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who was a passen ger on the St. Paul, was met by Police Commissioner and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. John H. Starin was also a passenger, and was met by Gen-eral Howard Carroll and George Moser, superin-tendent of the line. Dr. Mary Walker came on the Germanic, and her name appeared on the passenger list as Mrs. H. A. Smith. United States Minister Brodhead came home from Switzerland on

Minister Brodhead came home from Switzerland on the Germanic.

Among the passengers on board the St. Paul were Mr. and Mrs. George D. A.l., Mr. and Mrs. John E. Browning, Mrs. E. Clinton Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Y. Castner, Colonel Freeman, Thomas Porter Ford, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gordon, Dr. G. A. Hollister, Mrs. T. Gorden Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Blatkely Hall, J. F. Percival Hyart, Dr. Roland E. Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, William Heaton Longsdorf, James F. Randolph, John H. Starin, H. P. Usher, Major William H. Williamson, B. R. Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Walton and Mrs. L. F. Whitlock.

Usher, Major William H. Williamson, B. R. Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Waiton and Mrs. L. F. Whitock.

The Germanic brought among others the following: S. De Aldecocea, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Baker, the Rev. J. H. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Vivian Bond, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Brodhead, the Rev. Dr. G. H. Carter, Mrs. T. C. Chubb, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Davison, J. D'Oller, Jr., Dr. R. T. Hale, the Rev. S. Y. Jameson, Miss K. Caverhill Jones, Mrs. E. Caverhill Jones, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Mrs. C. E. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Whistler, the Rev. Dr. Wiltie, J. W. Woods and Thomas Young.

The Ems had among her passengers Mrs. Louisa, G. Bagg, Major Henry F. Dietz, Henry H. Foster, Wilhelm Klammer, Edward W. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Rogers, Joseph Sonneborn and Henry W. Topfer.

George H. Rogers, Joseph Sonneborn and Henry W. Topfer.

The Anchor Line steamship Ethiopia, the last of the fleet of delayed liners, arrived at her pier shortly after 6 o'clock last night. Her time of passage was nearly sixteen days, and during that time she fought her way through tempestuous gales and high and heavy head seas, the waves often breaking over the steamer. On the third day out Wilhelm Weber, a second-cabin passenger, committed suicide by hanging himself from a beam in his cabin with his scarf. Weber acted queerly from the time of salling, and Captain Wilson put a man to watch him, so that he would do no injury to himself or others. On some pretext, however, he evaded his guardian for a few minutes, and when discovered he was hanging dead from the beam. The body was buried at sea. Among the first cabin passengers were D. P. Douglas, J. S. Miller, W. McCulloch, Dr. J. McLaughlin, Miss Joy Bamage and Miss Ruby Ramage.

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